

### Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the first full paragraph of page 8 as shown:

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The region above the curve in Fig. 7 represents thicknesses for a given flexural modulus that are more likely to dampen vibrations from the vibration generator 36. In particular, samples that have a thickness well above the curve for a given flexural modulus, have a dampening effect and progressively reduce the ability to transmit vibrations suitable for attracting biting insects. On the other hand, the region below the curve represents samples that may not be suitable for use as the substrate 12 because they present potential handling issues. For example, polystyrene is very stiff and so a thin specimen is more likely to snap whereas polyethylene (at the other end of the curve) is so fragile that it is likely to rip if too thin a piece is used. Successful results have been obtained when using polystyrene at 10 mil thickness and when using a low density polyethylene (LDPE) in a 0.5 mil thickness (illustrated as "x" marks in the chart). However, when a material such as a 12 mil thickness polystyrene was used, dampening was observed (see "o" in the chart). Thus, though the thicker sample of polystyrene can function as a substrate, it is not optimum. It should be understood that the curve of Fig. 7 defines a range of thicknesses for a number of materials that can be used, on either side of the line, with optimum results being substantially aligned with points on the curve. By way of comparison, samples that stray from the optimum have shown a dramatically reduced performance in attracting biting insects. As shown in Figure 7, an upper boundary for a range of thicknesses for the substrate 12 is about 10 mils, which upper limit corresponds to the material polystyrene.

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Amdt. Dated Oct. \_\_, 2003

Reply to Office Action of Sept. 17, 2003